

Sept 23rd 1940

Roscoe W. Brown.

Part 1.

(Sec C)

Pocahontas County is situated entirely within the Allegheny mountains, with the main trunk line of the Allegheny mountain forming the Eastern boundary thereof; the south-east side of the Alleghenies are steep and more abrupt than on the west side that leads off into Pocahontas County.

Following the main Allegheny mountain, and the County line, from the corner of Randolph, and Pocahontas, on the Pendleton County line to the Greenbrier County line; many mountains, branches and V shaped valleys lead off toward the Greenbrier river; In the ridge and valley provinces the elevation of the ridges range from 3 000 to 4 000 feet and the valleys from 2 000 to 3000 feet for the most part the valleys are narrow and rise in a series of steeply rounded hills to the main mountain tops. Narrow V shaped gaps have been cut through one valley to another, where the streams pass through. This gives a decidedly trellislike arrangement to the drainage system to the Eastern part of Pocahontas County with the Greenbrier river as the master stream flowing south-westward.

Pocahontas County is virtually a "Birth Place of Rivers" as all drainage waters of the County are formed within its boundaries and flow outward.

It has a maximum in elevation of approximately 2666 feet and the highest average elevation of any County in the State of West Virginia. The lowest point, where Greenbrier river enters Greenbrier County is at an elevation of 1976 feet.

The streams are all swift, and for the most part still actively cutting downward. The ridges through which the branches flow are generally arable to the tops of the Allegheny mountain, although there are places where the mountain sides are jugged with large cliffs and rocks that aid greatly, in giving the County that picturesque scenery which it so eminently possesses. The valleys are fertile and rich, and cultivated, with the streams uniformly winding through the valleys.

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Beautiful homes are found interspersed along the valleys, but situated at those points that are favorable for homes, and are scattered profusely through the vales and even to the mountain tops.

The main top of the Allegheny mountain or crest along the County line presents what is supposed to be the best example of peneplane in the County, and what is probably the best in the State of West Virginia. It can be seen to the best advantage near "Top of Allegheny" where it is crossed by the Steunton and Parkersburg Turn Pike. The mountain is a broad surface with slight dissection, but preserves an even sky-line for several miles. The average elevation of the Allegheny mountain is approximately 4400 feet.

No place in the Hills of West Virginia can afford more beautiful scenery than the top of the Allegheny mountain looking east; all the mountains may be seen as they pile up, between the main Allegheny and the Blue Ridge in the "East - Virginia".

"Allegheny" is the name that has been applied, or given to the principal trunk line of the Appalachian system or ranges of mountains in the Eastern United States. The ^{word} "Appalachian" was first used by the Spaniards under DeSoto, in naming the ranges of mountains "Appalechee" in honor of the Apalachee Indians. Then later was incorrectly called Allegheny.

The word Allegheny derived from an Indian word with unascertained meaning. No matter what the word means, or meant in the Indian language, it has a ring of melody, of beauty, and a concord of musical strains.

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The mountains that divide the head waters of the Greenbrier River and the waters of The Dry Fork and Glady Fork of Cheat River, and following the Randolph County line, has been locally called ~~the~~ and known as Middle Mountain but is shown on the Soil Survey Map of Pocahontas County as The "Lynn Divide". The elevation of this ridge or plateau that extends from the main Allegheny mountains to the Shavers Mountain averages approximately 3500 feet; at or near the Allegheny mountain is 4000 feet, north of the Blister Swamp is 3708 feet, at the Blister Swamp 3637 feet, where it connects with the Shaver mountain is 4065 feet. The Shavere mountain divides the waters of the West Fork of the Greenbrier and the Shavere Fork of Cheat river, and is the prolongation of the Back Allegheny mountain which loses its self in the southern part of Tucker County near the Dry Fork of Cheat between Otter creek and the Clagy Fork.

The crest or watershed of the Shavers Mountain that forms the dividing line between Randolph and Pocahontas Counties from the Staunton and Parkersburg turn pike, northward has an elevation approximately 4000 feet, with the knob ^{tower} the Gaudineer is located upon, at an elevation of 4445 feet which is the highest point.

The Back Allegheny mountain is the continuation or prolongation of the Shavere mountain from the point where the Staunton and Parkersburg pike crosses it. The watershed of the Back Allegheny divide the waters of the Greenbrier and the Shavere Fork of Cheat to the junction of the Back Allegheny and the Cheat Mountain at Thorny Flat, which has an elevation of 4839 feet.

The highest point on the Back Allegheny mountain is the Bald Knob with an elevation of 4842 feet and is the highest point in Pocahontas County. A continuation of the same range of mountains or plateau divide the waters of the Elk River, Cranberry River, and enters the Greenbrier County line south of Mills Creek. The Back Allegheny Mountain and the plateau of this region has an average elevation above 4000 feet.

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The highest elevation of ridges or knobs in Pocahontas County are as follows, as shown by the Geological Survey of Pocahontas County.

Bald Knob.....4842 feet, On Back Allegheny Mountain.

Thorny Flat,.....4839 feet, at junction of Cheat and Back Allegheny

Cheat Mt,4835 feet South of Mace.

Spruce Knob, 4710 feet On Red Lick Mountain in Edray Dist

Mace Knob,.....4705 feet South-East of Mace

Big Spruce Knob,..... 4695 feet In Williams River section

Elaber Ridge 4602 feet Spur from main Allegheny

Black Mountain..... ~~4625~~ 4626 feet Williams River and Yew Mountains

Brier Knob 4518 feet South-west of Hills Creek

Ramshorn..... 4450 feet Spur from main Allegheny

Gaudineer Knob4445 feet Shavers mountain County line.

Paddy Knob 4494 feet On Allegheny South of Frost.

Top Allegheny.....4199 feet 5.5 miles northeast of Arbovale.

Summit School..... 4335 feet On Allegheny mountain on State line

Smoke Camp Knob 4218 feet On Fork Mountain East of Thornwood.

Terrack Ridge 4400 feet On Allegheny Mountain, on State line

Tallow Knob4035 feet South of Big Spring Branch of Elk.

Gibson Knob 4415 feet South east end of Slaty Fork ridge.

Guinn Ridge. 4250 feet Head of Galfords creek .

Red Sheep4256 feet On Allegheny East of Minnehaha Springs

Red Top . On Allegheny ... 4050 feet East of Minnehaha

Red Lick Mountain 4690 feet West of Old Field Fork of Elk of Elk.

Buffalo Ridge 4400 feet North of North Fork of Deer Creek.

Swage Mountain 4430 feet Northwest of Buckeye...

Yew Mountains 4600 feet Western Edray District .

Tree Creek Mountain 4650 feet Southwest of Slaty fork.

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NATURAL SETTING CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown. *Arboreae* 11/14

Jun. 25th 1941.

(Part 1)

Sec D) BRUSH RUN - The Brush Run is a small branch, flowing in a westward course entering the Greenbrier River at Boyer Station on the Greenbrier River and has a total length of 6.7 miles with a fall of 770 feet, with a fall 114.9 feet per mile, and has a drainage area 7.40 square miles, as shown by the Geological Survey of West Virginia.

Branch was
This is the natural outlet and route, for the greater part of the timber industry in Pocahontas County, situated on the waters of North Fork and Deer Creek.

The M.P. Bock Lumber Company that first began to operate in this section, in the year of 1901, erected a Band Saw Mill at the mouth of Brush Run, on the Greenbrier River and built the first Log Railroad up the Brush Run, and crossed the divide or Little Mountain, on the waters of Deer Creek; And all the many different Lumber Companies, (except the Range Lumber Company, and A.V. Miller Company) that operated the timber, on the waters of Deer Creek and North Fork, shipped their timber and lumber, down the Brush Run, to connect with the C. & O. Rail Road at Nottingham; The Railroad on the Brush Run was in use, from 1901. to 1926. a period of 25 years, which was the period of time, taking out the virgin forest of Deer Creek, and the North Fork Creek.

The Brush Run did not receive its name from the fact that there were plenty brush to be found on the Run, as many folks believe;

In the year of 1795: Charles Gallagher made a survey of 32000 Acres of land which covered nearly all the waters of Brush Run; In the course of a few years, the large survey was acquired by a man by the name of " BRUSH " and the survey thereafter, was known as the Brush Survey, and the Run that was almost entirely in the lands of the Brush Survey, was named The " BRUSH RUN ".
is name of the pioneer land owner.

FURNACE HOLLOW- The Furnace Hollow is situated on the North side of Deer Creek, on the Little Mountain side, formerly on the lands of the pioneer Warwicks, now owned by Willio Shoots. At the mouth of the hollow a score or more of Furnaces or enclosed fire places were built, supposed to have been build by the Indians the reason for which is not known; The pioneer John Warwick that settled near^{by} - about 1770- never knew the purpose of the furneces, they were about three feet wide, end six feet long, and about three feet high, they ere now all fallen end look like piles of rocks, The pioneere learned from the Indians that some profound secret appeared to enshroud the the "Furnace Hollow" and the "Mine Bank;" For long generations the Indians had followed the same paths beating them down// deep in the forest earth, and the pioneers that made the settlement near the forks of the Deer Creek, at the Furnece Hollow, and the Mine Bank, recited the fact that the Indian trails appeared to diverge in every direction, from the vicinity of the forks of Deer Creek. It appears that this section of the country was a special meeting place of the Indians in prehistoric times.

Then the Indians saw the pioneere building the Warwick Fort, at the forks of Deer Creek, which is between the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, they were exasperated, and many skirmishes occurred afterwards, when they saw that they were going to lose their hunting, camping, end fishing grounds.

We have it by a direct line of tradition that a band of about fourty Indians returned to their old camping ground, near the Mine bank, on a friendly mission which may have occurred about the year of 1800. Any way it did not occur till after Red Anthony Wayne had brought about a treaty with the Indians in 1795.

These Indians were old warriors, with their wives, and some Indian Boys; Their camping place was on the lands of Andrew Warwick, in his sugar orchard, which is now owned by Erast Claven, and may have been near the location of the Fortified Place.

One line of tradition of the return of the Indians, to the vicinity of the Furnace Hollow, and the Mine Bank is, that Elizabeth Warwick, who became the wife of John Slaven, on April 3rd 1783, and was living on the Greenbrier River near the Town of Frank; in company with her daughter Annie Slaven, decided to spend a few days with her brother, Andrew Warwick. upon their arrival their horses became terribly frightened when they rode into the camp of the Indians, but their fear was soon assuaged, when they saw some white folks standing near by, and learned that the Indians were not on the war path.

The Indians were lounging around on the ground, watching the boys shoot birds from the tops of sugar trees, with bow and arrows. The Indians said, they were peering through the country, visiting the graves of their fore fathers, for the last time; At least they left that impression on the minds of the early settlers.

Many prospectors, have visited the Mine Bank and "The Furnace Hollow", with maps, or plats, showing the delineation of the vicinity, of the junction of the North Fork Creek, and the Deer Creek, the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow.

The Maps appeared to divulge the fact, that upon finding a certain keystone, or rock, therefrom, by a certain bearing given, would lead the way, to some hidden treasure, mineral, or some natural compound of metal, or other treasure.

But however, the enigma, that enshrouds the Mine Bank, and the Furnace Hollow, is left for the writer of romance. Within the past twenty five years, the Mine Bank has caught on fire, twice; and has burned for a year at a time. The Mine Bank is first mentioned in the land records, in giving the local description of the Thomas Cartmill Patent, bearing date of June 1780. and is called for near the Mine Bank, (and is near where the Bank catches on fire.)

The Furnace Hollow received its name from early pioneer Warwicks who so named it from ^{the} Stone Mason Furnaces that were found, at the mouth of the Hollow.

SITTLINGTON CREEK:- Sitlington Creek is one of the most important streams to the Greenbrier River in Pocahontas County, and has its source in Galfords Creek high up in the Alleghany mountain; It flows in a general south-west direction to Michael Mountain, where it is joined by Shock Run; (formerly called Buzzard Creek the two uniting to cut a wide pass through the range at Dumore, and is joined again by Thomas Creek $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Sitlington, where Sitlington Creek empties into Greenbrier River.

Other tributaries are Moore Run, (formerly called Henches Run) Gum Branch, Fakes Run, Stony Run, and Left Prong (of Galfords Creek) Sitlibgton Creek, has a total length of 14.5 miles with a fall of 1980. feet, and a rate of fall of 136.5 feet per mile; and has a drainage area of 51.06 square miles.

Sitlington Creek, is the third largest stream in Pocahontas County that flows into the Greenbrier River. This stream was so named by the fact that Robert Sitlington, was the first permanent settler on the Branch, and the eastern part of Pocahontas County. His home was in the site of the town of Dumore.

A brief history of the name sake of Sitlington Creek, as follows:-

The father of Jacob Warwick came to Augusta County, from Williamsburg Va, during Colonial times between 1740 and 1750. He was a lieutenant, in the service of the British Crown, and was employed in surveying lands in Augusta County, and what is now Pocahontas County; this Lieutenant Warwick located and occupied the property now embracing the village of Dumore, situated on the Sitlington Creek and secured this property for his own use. He married Elizabeth Dunlap, near Middlebrook, and he was one of the English gentry, whose families settled in Virginia, in consequence of political reverses in England. After this Lieutenant Warwick concluded to visit England, which he did, but never returned, and being heard of no more he was given up for dead; in the meanwhile, Mrs Warwick settled on the property, on Sitlington Creek, where the town of Dumore is now situated, and had it secured by deed, to her son Jacob Warwick, and then afterward married Robert Sitlington, but remained at Dumore a number of years after her second marriage.

Soon as Jacob Warwick came to manhood, Robert Sitlington moved to his own property near old Millboro. ^{Jacob} Jacob Warwick who now owned the Dummore property, always cherished the highest filial regard, for Robert Sitlington his step father, and for whose honor the branch was named. The Railroad station at the mouth of Sitlington Creek, was so named in honor of Robert Sitlington, the pioneer and Revolutionary War Veteran.

Robert Sitlington's Affidavit as a Revolutionary War Veteran is as follows:
County
ROBERT SITLINGTON: BATH, Sept 26th 1832. (Date of Affidavit)

Born -1749. In 1776. went out as substitute two months for Nathan Crawford, serving as ranger and Spy at Warwicks Fort under captain John Lewis and Captain Samuel Vanca. Drafted 1777 to serve against the Indians at Warwick, and Cloverlick Forts, under Captain Samuel Vance, and Lieutenant-John Cartmill. Served four or six weeks against the British 1778-1779. under Captain John McCoy. Discharged at Richmond. Drafted for six weeks in 1781 and marched under Captain David Gwin to Guilford; was in the battle.

CHAPTER THREE. NATURAL SETTING, Pocahontas County

Oct 7th- 1940

Rosecoe W. Brown.

Part 1)

(Sec C)

The Mountains that divide the waters of the Greenbrier river and the waters of the Deer creek and the Brush run is known as the Little Mountain, which was formerly called Gallaghers Ridge in honor of Charles Gallagher whose patent of 32,000 acres covered the greater part of the ridge, It was later called "Brush - ridge" after a man by the name of "Brush" an assignee of Charles Gallagher and is where we get the name of " Brush Run"

The Little Mountain extends from from the County road at Case , at the junction of the Deer Creek and the Greenbrier river , to a point on or near the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike between the Kelly Spring , which is the head of Brush run and at a place known as the " Slab Camp " and the Spring on the Lunsford place now owned by James Wilfong , which is the head of Deer Creek .; At this point it connects with the Frank Mountain , and forms a spur of the main Allegheny - Mountain and has an elevation of 3695 feet.

The Frank Mountain and the Buffalo Ridge unite at this point known as the Top Allegheny " and at an elevation of 4 199 feet (This point is also known as the Top Allegheny Battle Field) .

The Buffalo Ridge divides the waters of the North Fork of Deer Creek and Deer Creek proper and has an elevation of 4 000 feet .

Lying between the Allegheny Mountains and the Back Allegheny Mountain are a number of ranges of considerable prominence , Beaverlick Mountain enters from Greenbrier County with its extension in Brushy Mountain , North of which are Brown Mountain , Michael Mountain and other small ranges which terminate , in a wide level valley north of Greenbank This series (Geologically speaking) of ranges makes the large fold composed of several small folds the back bone of what is the White Sulphur Quartzite , it rises in a cliff to 3,652. feet

Just East of the Greenbrier river lies a series of even crested short ranges separated by gaps of greater or less depths.

from the south from South to North, of Pyle, Buckley, Marlin, Thorny Creek, Little Mountain, and Sandy Ridge. Their crest rises rather uniformly with an elevation approximately 3,400 feet. They are in most cases capped with the Berea conglomerate of the Ponce Series dipping gently to the west.

West of the Greenbrier river is a narrow shelf due to the hard Pocono Sandstone extending nearly the length of the County. This narrow shelf represented by Kee Flats, Jerico Flats and others of that level, is separated at many points by transverse streams cutting through it. Above it rises the gentle limestone slope followed by the steeper slopes of the resistant conglomerate.

Drop Mountain South of Hillsboro is an isolated range with a broad level top averaging 3,100 feet in elevation.

Yez Mountains are the result greatly dissected plateau made up of many smaller ranges, as Spruce, Kennison, Cranberry, Black, and Turkey Mountains with apparently little continuity. They show a broad rough relief with deep precipitous gorges cut between them. In most cases these mountains or ranges are capped with the resistant Pottsville conglomerates, the makers of mountain and rugged topography.

Gauley Mountain might be said to be a continuation of the same range with minor ranges in Tea Creek and Red Lick Mountains on the South and terminated by Laurel Creek of Williams River. This range is capped with the Pottsville conglomerate with a gentle slope to the north west.

Great Back-Allegheny-Shavers Mountains. Between the headwaters of Elk River and Greenbrier River stands the very abrupt front of the Back Allegheny and Shavers Mountains, which rises 1,800 feet in a very imposing face mostly surmounted by cliffs of sandstone and conglomerate. These two ranges are separated by a comparatively low pass at the Randolph-Pocahontas County line along the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike five miles northwest of Durbin with an elevation of 3,760 feet.

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Gauley Mountain might be said to be a continuation of the same range with minor ranges in Ten Creek and Red Lick Mountains on the South and terminated by Laurel Creek of Williams River. This range is capped with the Pottsville conglomerate with a gentle slope to the north west.

Chester Back- Allegheny- Shavers Mountains. Between the headwaters of Elk River and Greenbrier River stands the very abrupt front of the Back Allegheny and Shavers Mountains, which rises 1,800 feet in a very imposing face mostly surmounted by cliffs of sandstone and conglomerate. These two ranges are separated by a comparatively low pass at the Randolph- Pocahontas County line along the Staunton and Portersburg Pike five miles northwest of Durbin with an elevation of 3,760 feet.

13/

At the top of Back Allegheny Mountain there is a plateau containing a shallow basin traversed by Shavers Fork of Cheat River. The western margin of this plateau is known as Cheat Mountain, which also presents a precipitous face of cliffs to the west. The front of Back Allegheny Mountain has been deeply indented by Leatherbark Run cutting within one quarter of a mile of Shavers Fork. At this point on the Back Allegheny Mountain is a fine example of imminent capture as may be seen in Shavers Fork of Cheat River four miles northwest of Cass. The stream with a gradual fall flows leisurely along the surface of an old plateau, while Leatherbark Run, a tributary of the Greenbrier River drainage is rapidly eating its way into the plateau scarp. Leatherbark Run, has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile, with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than 1½ miles. At the present time it is within 1,060 feet of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River, and in the near future, geologically speaking, the upper two miles of Shavers Fork will become a part of the Greenbrier River drainage. This series of ranges is also capped with the resistant Pottsville rocks.

It is on the Back Allegheny Mountain that the highest elevation of the County is reached on Bald Knob with an altitude of 4,842 feet, Thorny Flat at the southern junction of Back Allegheny and Cheat Mountain also attains an elevation 4,839 feet,

Burner Mountain, Located in the northern end of the County between the East and West Forks of the Greenbrier River, marks the barrier or watershed between these two forks. It is terminated on the south where the East Fork of Greenbrier River cuts across its southern end to join the West Fork to form Greenbrier River at Durbin. It has an elevation of approximately 4,000 feet.

13/

At the top of Back Allegheny Mountain there is a plateau containing a shallow basin traversed by Shavers Fork of Cheat River. The western margin of this plateau is known as Cheat Mountain, which also presents a precipitous face of cliffs to the west. The front of Back Allegheny Mountain has been deeply indented by Leatherbark Run cutting within one quarter of a mile of Shavers Fork. At this point on the Back Allegheny Mountain is a fine example of imminent capture as may be seen in Shavers Fork of Cheat River four miles northwest of Cass. The stream with a gradual fall flows leisurely along the surface of an old plateau, while Leatherbark Run, a tributary of the Greenbrier River drainage is rapidly eating its way into the plateau scarp. Leatherbark Run, has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile, with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than 1½ miles. At the present time it is within 1,060 feet of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River, and in the near future, geologically speaking, the upper two miles of Shavers Fork will become a part of the Greenbrier River drainage. This series of ranges is also capped with the resistant Pottsville rocks.

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GREENBRIER RIVER Greenbrier River, is the stream that carries the greater part of the rainfall in Pocahontas County, has its source in ^{the} two forks heading in the extreme northern end of the County. The West Fork heads east of Shavers Mountain about two miles northeast of Wildell with an elevation of 3,625 feet. East Fork heads at a spring or a place known as Blister Swamp and on the west slope of the main Allegheny Mountain with an elevation of 3,875 feet, and flows in a southwest direction to join the West Fork at Durbin where it forms the Greenbrier River proper. The Greenbrier River ^{flows} in a comparatively straight line, in a southwest direction across the entire length of Pocahontas County, and the County of Greenbrier to a point south of Lewisburg where it turns westward and forms part of the Greenbrier - Monroe County line. Here it enters Summers County and after much meandering joins New River at Hall point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Hinton, with an elevation of 1,375 feet.

While the Greenbrier River flows ~~in~~ at an angle of about S. 32 Degrees West. from its forks at Durbin to where it enters Greenbrier County, it meanders back and forth, forming many graceful and beautiful curves, many places it flows due north for a short distance, then due south, and north of the Tunnel, above Harter it flows due East a short distance.

Greenbrier River, from junction of East and West Forks at Durbin to Greenbrier and Pocahontas County line, as it oscillates and meanders in its natural course, is 61.6 miles, with a fall of 747 feet, with a rate of rate of fall per mile 12.1 feet. The air line distance is 41.18 miles.

The Greenbrier River from its source of the East Fork in the Blister-Swamp to its mouth at Hallpoint ⁱⁿ as it meanders in its natural course, is 114.8 miles with a fall of 7500 feet. Rate of fall per mile 15.2 feet. The air line distance is 78.64 miles.

From its mouth to its source above Wildell it has a meandering length of 147.9 miles with an air line distance of 77.14 miles with a fall of 7750 feet with a rate of fall per mile 13.8 feet.

NATURAL SETTING . CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

ROSCOE W. BROWN

(Part 1)

f Sec D)

April 19th 1941.

*Roscoe W. Brown
Arboretum*

EAST FORK OF

GREENBRIER RIVER, The East Fork of Greenbrier River , heads in the Blieter Swamp in the extreme North Eastern end of the County and flows in a South West direction to Thornwood . Here it swings to the West making a wide Level Valley between Thornwood and Durbin where it joins the West Fork . Upon the Flood- Plain, or Valley of the East Fork of the Greenbrier River the towns of Durbin, Frank, Bartow, Travelers- Rest, Hoover town , Pill Town, Thornwood, (once called Dunlevie) and Winterburn. and the Camp Thornwood No 2586 of the C.C.C. is situated at the mouth of Five mile hollow, about a mile above the old Winterburn Town.

From Thornwood to its source, Little River of the East Branch of the Greenbrier River, ^{Pool} Fox Run, Abe Run, , Bennett Run, flow into the East Fork from the Allegheny Mountain on the East, while Reservoir Hollow Run , Gum Cabin Hollow Run, Five Mile Hollow Run, Bearwallow Run, Campbell Run, and Mullenax Runs join it from the Burner Mountain Mountain Side on the West, Johns Run , heading on the Southern end of Burner Mountain flows to join the river at Frank. The East fork of the Greenbrier River has a length of 18.8 miles, with a total fall of 1175 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 62.2 feet and has a drainage area basin of 69.94 square miles .

The Little River , of the East branch of the Greenbrier River is the largest branch of the . It has a length of 7.8 miles with 1500 feet fall, with a fall per mile of 192.3 feet per mile . The important Branches of the Little River are Buffalo Fork, which is 3.1 miles long, with a total fall of 660 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 179.4 feet, the branches of Buffalo Fork are Hog Run and Tool Box hollow. Old House Run 1.8 miles long , and Slab Camp Run ,

WEST FORK OF THE GREENBRIER RIVER.

The West Fork of the Greenbrier River heads at the Pocahontas Randolph County line, East of Shavers Mountain and runs parallel on the East side of this Mountain in a well-entrenched meander to Durbin where it joins the East Fork to form the Greenbrier River proper. On Shavers Mountain on the West it receives a number of small streams which bear no names, except Cherry Run, Fill Run, Old Road Run, that flow in from the West side. On the East it receives the Mountain Lick Creek, and Little River, of the West Fork of the Greenbrier River, with its tributaries from the West Side of the Burner Mountain, Span Oak Run, Club House Run, Elk Lick Run, and Hinkle Run, Gertrude Run, Elk Lick Run, Fox Run, Mikes Run, Snorting Lick Run, from the West side of the Middle Mountain.

The West Fork of the Greenbrier River has a total length of 16.9 miles with a total fall 925 feet, with a rate of fall per mile 54.7 feet. and has a drainage basin of 62.62 square miles.

✓
SHIVERS FORK OF CHEAT RIVER

Shavers Fork of Cheat River heads on the South end of Back Allegheny Mountain and Cheat Mountain at an elevation of 4600 feet and flows Northward through the Basin between these mountains into Randolph County. It continues across the latter County and into Tucker County where it is joined by the Dry Fork at Parsons to form Cheat River proper. Through out its entire course it follows rough topography, (and geologically speaking) mostly that of the Pottsville and Mauch Chunk Series, and hence is a region of small development with very few towns along its watershed.

Its tributaries in Pocahontas County, are Black Run, Rocky Run, First Fork, and Second Fork, etc. The Shavers Fork of Cheat has the highest elevation of any river in the State; at Spruce in Pocahontas County, it has an elevation of 1551 feet, and the town of Cass on the Greenbrier River has an elevation of 2457 feet, which is 1401 lower than the Shavers Fork at these points.

The Shavers Fork of Cheat, in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 20 miles, with a total fall of 900 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 90 feet, and has a drainage area basin of, above Second Fork, of 16.96 square miles.

First Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 5 miles with a fall of 850 feet. with a rate of fall per mile of ¹⁷⁰190 feet per mile, and a drainage area basin of 9.97 square miles.

The Second Fork in Pocahontas County has an entire length of 4.1 miles, with a total fall of 1025 feet, and has a rate of fall per mile of 250 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 6.93 square miles.

Rockey Run, has an entire length of 2.25 miles, and a total fall of 505 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 224.4 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.76 square miles.

Black Run, has an entire length of 2.55 miles, and a total fall of 410 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 160.8 feet; and has a drainage area basin of 2.06 square miles.

Shavers Mountain and Shaver's Fork of Cheat River, and Shavers Run are all named in honor of Peter Shaver, a soldier of the American Revolution, and who was killed by the Indians at his home on the Tygerte Valley River along about the year of 1782. Cheat River is any body's guess as to how it came by its name; There is false wheat, cheat, still to be found along its course; On Shavers Mountain the moss covered stock rocks still fool you, by letting you down suddenly into pits covered by moss. It is still a surprise to the traveller to climb a couple thousand feet from the Greenbrier River, to find another on the top of the mountain, flowing in the opposite direction. There is a tradition that the Cheat River received its name from the Indians, of the Cherokee tribe, who called the river Woh-na-ye which means in the Indian language to Cheat, hence the name "Cheat River".

states the fact that it is upon the waters of the Hospital Run , which substantiates the fact that it happened during the period of the Revolution or before it.

The survey was made while Pocahontas County was under the regime of Augusta County; the same survey and Grant is recorded in Augusta County Grant Book- No 1 at Page 70

At that date this little branch with its ice cold springs was locally known as HOSPITAL RUN.

There are many different stories and traditions of different kind, are handed down in regard to the circumstance , that led to the naming of the Hospital Run .

We hereby submit the following incidents , which has been handed down by a direct line of descendants of the very earliest settlers of the Greenbank Community which was made about the year of 1770.

The early pioneers of the Greenbank Community found it necessary to keep a constant look out for hostile Indians, and to have all means of defense ready in case of a sudden attack . The Indians were so deceitful that the only closest watchfulness saved the settlement from danger and death. Women and children & Boys were taken to the old Warwick Fort , and a gun given them to drill in the loop holes of the Fort , in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise; with these experiences , the young folks grow up to be real brave men and women , knowing how to take care of themselves.

At one time when the Indians were seen prowling around in the neighborhood, and the settlers were warned , and made hast to the old Fort , and all were safely inside the stockade , and walls of the Fort ; One morning when it was foggy, a man by the name of " Eloan" left the fort crossed the North Fork Creek , to a Mellon or Potato patch, he did, nt come back when expected ; about noon a party went out to search for him , and found him dead, and scalped with an arrow through his body.

Deeds like this were dear to the hearts of the Indians , they were deeds that made a real warrior out of an Indian; and which honor any Indian would risk his life over and over again.

The pioneer William Warwick knowing the tactics of the Indians, knew that the Indian would be on the job bright and early the next morning, and in order to give vent to his ^{feeling} over the death of his ^{friend}, left the fort in the night, and concealed on the bank of Deer Creek, (This point ^{is} just East of the Steel Bridge on the North side of the Creek opposite the site of the Old Fort, ~~site~~, and not far from the pioneer Warwick cabin,) about dawn the slender form of an Indian was seen emerging from the gloom; no doubt, the same Indian emboldened by his success, and maddened ^{by} for the thirst for glory, was making an effort to get another scalp for his wigwam. Almost at the same instant, a shot from Warwick's Rifle rang out and the daring warrior went to his happy hunting ground; The wildest excitement, agitation, and discussion in the Fort prevailed when one singular and pathetic cry, and the report of the rifle was heard; presently the pioneer came to the Fort and told what he had done. Then pandemonium soon entered the minds of the Indians that were skulking around the Fort, and as they ^{had} done on other occasions, congregated on the high hill across the North Fork Creek, (Just back of what is now the old John Warwick house) and rained arrows into the Fort (This would make a long shot for a Winchester Rifle).

The tradition is, that at this skirmish with the Indians, when the settlers were in the Fort, some spies or scouts were sent out to reconnoiter, and look for fresh Indian sign, and came in contact with a band of Indians who were apparently passing through, and doing no harm, but the settlers took no chances and fired on the Indians, by which a skirmish ensued, and one Indian was wounded and was taken by his comrades, to a place on the Hoopital Run, now not far from the town of Artoale, where he lingered along and died. And from this instance is where we get the name of "Hospital Run". His grave that was found which is now on the land of O.G. Artogast, purports the fact that he was buried in Indian style, and therefore must have been buried by the Indians; There goes with the tradition that there was found at his sleeping place, Poultice made of cactus leaves, said to be used by Indians for gunshot wounds.

The venerable Peter Warwick claimed that the place where the crippled Indian was crippled was north of the White Oak Hill, while some other older folks claim it was between the town of Greenbank and the home of Monroe Beerde, however the two angles come completely together.

The Hospital Run has the honor of having the first log Church that was erected in the Eastern part of Pocahontas County; the site of which is in the old part of the Arbogast Cemetery. This old log Church was erected when Indian scars were still fresh in the minds of the people and it was located on a raise of ground between two springs on the Hospital Run in order to give a good view of the surrounding country which overlooked the old Indian Hospital, on the Hospital Run.

Thomas Jarvis who owned the Eastern part of the Hospital Run, by a land grant bearing date of June 1780, had his cabin set aspring in what is now a field on the lands of O.G. Arbogast, went in search for his cow that had wandered off in the woodland; when he came back the Indians had rifled his house, had taken his feather bed tick, but emptied the feathers out in the floor; taken all his blankets, kettles, butcher knives, and his winters supply of bear meat. Many years afterwards when Adam Arbogast who became owner of the land in clearing a field of new land plowed out an old Kettle and a butcher knife which was supposed to be the property of Thomas Jarvis taken by the Indians.

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West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

NATURAL SETTING POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Subject (Chapter three Part 1) Sec (D)

Date June 14th 1941.

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown.

Date Research Taken May 31st to June 14th 1941

Typist Roscoe W. Brown

Date Typed June 10th, 11th, and 14th, 1941.

Pocahontas Times. History of Augusta Co, Va.

Wva Geological Survey.

Source Historical Sketches of Pocahontas Date Filed
County .



The following letter was written by Mr. J. C. Harper of Knapps Creek and printed in the Pocahontas Times of December 19th 1940.

KNAPPS CREEK AGAIN.

Dear Mr. Price: (Editor of the Pocahontas Times)

I was interested in Wilma Board Harper's inquiry in your issue of November 28th as to who Knapps Creek was named for. I also noted with interest your answer in the same issue.

I read in the last issue of the Times, date of Dec 12th, an article of Mr. Ewing, ^I am of the opinion like Mr Ewing, that there is and probably always will be question as to the man who should be honored with the name. However I should not be at home now, if I should wake up some morning and find I was living on Ewing Creek. Being of the fourth generation of the Harpers who have lived here in the heart of the valley, I beg to pass on the following information:

When a mere lad, fifty or sixty years ago, I well remember of hearing my grandfather say, that Knapps Creek was named in honor of a man by the name of "Knapp" who lived on the bank near where the public road now is and opposite the present home of Ward Creek. Also when a boy I enjoyed sitting by the open wood fire, and listen to my mother tell us of the past history of our local community, many of the things she stated were stored in my mind. This was in the days when children were anxious to listen to older folks and were taught that a still tongue made a wise head. My great grandmother died in 1870 at a ripe old age. The first few years of my mother's married life were spent with her. I have heard my mother make statements ~~in~~ in regard to this Mr Knapp, same as I heard grandfather and she would say grandmother told me so. And from this history which is not written I am convinced of the location of where this man lived. And it was never mentioned to me but what the name was spelled Knapp. It may have been Calob Knapp.

Now as to Nathaniel Gregory, in my mind he can have the honor of the old Spur road, which crossed the mountain, near where H. I. Shinnaberry now lives. This was called Nap's Spur Road and was very much used prior to buggy days. Some wagons and traveled this road in the early days.

To verify the name, I have in my possession a grant of land from the Commonwealth of Virginia to my great grand father, Henry Harper, dated 1825, signed by John Tyler Governor. In the courses of ^{the} land trees are called for on this road mentioned as "Nap, & Spur Road". This road leaves Little Back Creek near the old Chestnut home, following a long ridge to the top of the Allegheny Mountain, then following the top for some distance around the head waters of Laurel Run Creek, thence around the East end of the Little Mountain and down along the ridge to the Knappe Creek Valley near the site of Harpers Mill. It is still evident that a long time ago considerable digging was done on this road at several places.

J.C.Harper.

Huntersville, West Va.

CUMMINS CREEK:- Cummins Creek is a branch of Knapps Creek that gives rise near the top of the Brushy Mountain it flows practically due North for a distance of 6 miles to join Knapps Creek near Huntersville

It has a total fall of 1000 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 166.6 feet, and has a drainage area of 11 square miles.

Cummins Creek began settlement about the time of the formation of Pocahontas and was so named from a pioneer by the name of Cummins.

LAUREL CREEK :- Laurel Creek with its numerous branches is Knapps Creek largest tributary from a stand point of volume. Laurel Creek has its source high up on Allegheny Mountain only 3.6 miles (air line distance) from its mouth but flows in a southerly direction to Rimel where it is joined by Cochran Creek, with its numerous tributaries from the south, thence it flows ~~South~~ North west, cutting a gorge across the the north end of Middle Mountain and is joined by Doutharty Creek also from the south, one mile south of Minnehaha Springs, where it enters Knapps Creek

The principal branches of the Laurel Creek are Doutharty Creek with an entire length of 6.3 miles with a total fall of 760 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 120.5 feet. and has a drainage area basin of 11.65 square miles. ~~Cochran~~ Cochran Creek with an entire length of 4.9 miles with a total fall of 950 feet, and a rate of fall per mile of 193.8 feet it ~~has~~ has a drainage basin of 9.72 square miles other river branches are Riders Run, 1.7 miles long. Big Sandy Run, 1.9 miles long. Ten Lick Run, 1.4 miles long. Lost Bottom Run 1.7 miles long, Widemouth Run .25 miles long, Laurel Run 1.7 miles long, Lockridge Run 1.4 miles long.

The main branches of Laurel Creek were so named as follows; Doutharty Creek was named from Michael Doutharty, one of the early pioneer settlers of the Knapps Creek Valley his home was on the lands now owned by Ward Clark; He settled there in the year of 1770.

The ~~Knapps~~ Knapps Creek was named in honor of the pioneer family of Cochran who settled in the County while under the regime of Bath County Virginia. The ~~Knapps~~ Knapps Creek has a drainage area of 10.6 square miles.

NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County.

Chapter Three.

Part (1) Sec (D).

Roscoe H. Brown
June 28 - 1941

BROWNS CREEK; Browns Creek has its source in several of the small branches that give rise in the Hill Country North West of the Knappe Creek, on the Browne Mountain locally known as the "Horse Ridge" a part of the Browne Mountain.

This stream flows South-West and drains all the section between the Thorny Creek, and the Knapps Creek; It has an entire length of 6 miles with a total fall of 525 feet, with a rate of fall per mile of 87.5 feet. and has a drainage area basin of 10. square miles

Its principal source is in a very large spring locally known as the Peter Mc Carty Spring which is located on a branch of the said Browne Creek 0.7 mile north-west of Mt Tabor School, is largely a calcium and magnesium carbonate water issuing near the Helderberg-Bossardville Limestone contact, the elevation of the spring being approximately 2500 feet. A very large and constant flow of sparkling clear water pours out the year round and appears to have but very slight if any change of temperature throughout the year.

The Browns Creek joins the Knapps Creek near Huntersville, which was the former County Seat of Pocahontas County, and near the junction of Cummins Creek with the conjunction of these branches and Knappe Creek, made an ideal location for the County Seat of Pocahontas County, with the road way ^{leading} down Browne Creek, down and up Knapps Creek, and down Cummins Creek,

Browns Creek, and Browns Mountain, received its name from a John Brown from near Parnassus Augusta County Virginia, who moved to Montgomery County, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, who owned much of the lands by prescription in the western part of Augusta County, and a part of what is now Pocahontas County

This right of prescription was the first right or privilege, to secure lands which right was granted by the Commonwealth of the State of Virginia, for services in the Revolutionary War.

ARTIFICIAL BODIES OF WATER: In Pocahontas County)

At the present time there are only two bodies of Artificial water in Pocahontas. The Seneca Lake which is in the bounds of the State Seneca Forest on the waters of the Little Thorny Creek. This Artificial Lake was constructed by the G.C.C. Camp which was located in the Seneca Forest, about the year of 1934. This small lake covers about seven acres of ground is about 15 feet deep is provided with small boats it is a great swimming resort ^{six} ~~four~~ cabins are built for visitors to use. This is a real beautiful little artificial lake and many tourists visit this place every year. It is situated in Game refuge of the Seneca Park; many deer, and wild turkeys, and grouse, may be seen along the road going to the Lake. This lake is reached by a hard gravelled surfaced road with an easy grade and graceful curves, crossing a spur of the Thomas Mountain to the Little Thorny Creek.

At the Seneca artificial Lake constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps a recreational area has been developed into one of the most appealing outdoor recreation spots in the State. The high elevation adds to the comfort of a summer visit. Six cabins at the lake provide adequate lodgings. Boating, and swimming, and fishing are possible in the Lake, and a special playground for children has been constructed near the cabin area. Those who prefer water sports on the River can obtain cottages on the banks of the Greenbrier, at the western edge of the forest. Seneca is reached by a secondary road leading from Huntersville on State Route No 28.

Seneca State Forest contains 11050 acres is situated in the heart of Pocahontas County's white pine area, and has a long history as a state forest and game refuge. As a result, the population of deer in this area today probably is the greatest in the State. Further large numbers of squirrels, grouse, and other game are to be found, despite controlled shooting during the last two hunting seasons.

In accordance with Seneca's functions as a timber farm, experiment of Chestnut plantings to develop a blight-resistant species, are of more than usual interest. White Pine stand improvement other forestry practices can be readily observed.

The name of the Seneca State Forest was given it by the State Game Commission at the request of Hon - Andrew Price, in honor of the famous Seneca Indians which was one of the tribes of the Iroquois Indians formerly of the western New York; the most numerous and warlike of the Five Nations. They still number over three thousand, the greater portion being in New York, and small bands being in Ontario and Oklahoma.

The Seneca Indians; from whom the Seneca Forest was so named, formed a war path after a treaty at Albany in the year of 1722, which ^{had} ~~was~~ confirmed the act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, making the Allegheny Mountain the division line between the lands allotted to the Indians, and the lands that could be settled by the white people, a line that was observed with more or less fidelity until about the time of the Revolution.

A well-traveled road was established by the Seneca Tribe the most powerful of the five Nations over which they traveled from the waters of the St. Lawrence to the northern part of Georgia, this Seneca trail passes through Pocahontas County, and they were at all times informed of the acts of the pioneer settlers, in breaking the agreement to remain on the eastern side of the Allegheny Mountain.

The old Seneca War Path is still visible in many places, it is plain to be seen on the ridge north west of Marlinton; the path way is worn down deep in the earth, and large trees are growing up in the center of the old Seneca Indian trail.

ARTIFICIAL LAKE IN WATOGA STATE PARK.

The Watoga State Park is situated in the Little Level District of Pocahontas County. This is the largest of the State Parks, from the beginning a play area of great popularity, Watogas luxuriant foliage and wild flower growth has enhanced a mountain setting ideal for vacation outings. The Greenbrier River, which many visitors cross by a picturesque ferry ^{at} Seebert, is the boundary which sets Watoga apart from humdrum activities. Miles of motor roads, as in all state parks and state forests, lead to cabin areas and administration headquarters.

At the headquarters, situated above a 11-acre artificial lake, is a dining room a park store, curio shop and superintendent's office. Boats and bicycles may be rented. The twenty five cabins, divided in two general cabin groups, seem lost in the vastness of the the area. A new picnic ground area and playground have been completed. Work on a concrete swimming pool, one of the largest of such pools here in the State is being pushed during winter in the expectation that it may be ready for use during the coming summer. A riding academy provides gaited horses for rides along the bridle paths. A large herd of Deer has made this park its home. The profusion of growing things led to the establishment of a memorial arboretum under sponsorship of the West Virginia Academy of Science, where visitors may see scores of varied and wild flowers and other native wild plants in their native habitat.

This Artificial Lake which is situated on the Island Lick Run in the north eastern part of Park area it covers more than 11 acres and is and is approximately 30 feet deep it is clear at all times, it is supplied with Rainbow, and Brook Trout, and bass, and a colony of Beaver is located at the head of the lake. This Lake was called KILLBUCK Lake after an Indian Chieftain of the Shawnee tribe who gave the pioneer settlers trouble, for a long series of years and when hostilities ceased went to his home in Ohio,

Arbuckle West Va/
June 25th 1941.

RWB

Mr. Paul H. Barker,
Charleston West Va.

Dear Sir:

I have at hand your letter of June 23rd in regard to Little Levels and Yew Mountain. The writer assigned to the Pocahontas County History, is asking for additional personal information about these places :-
what has made them important; the people who have lived there; how they have been used; a description of the places.

Why were these places picked for the Worlda fair, besides their picturesqueness? (pictures representing representing the County) Make the remarks personal and informal.

PHB

THE YEW MOUNTAINS OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY. The Yew range of mountains in Pocahontas is composed of many different mountains and ridges and is the result of a greatly dissected high plateau, made up of many small ranges, as Spruce Mountain, Kennison Mountain, Cranberry Mountain, Black Mountain, Turkey Mountain, Gauley Mountain, Tea Creek Mountain, Red Lick Mountain, and many other ridges of minor importance.

This range of mountains is situated in the the Little Level District, and north-western part of the Edray District.

This range of mountains forms the water shed between the Greenbrier River and the waters of the Cherry River, Williams River, Gauley River, and Klappier which all have their source in the western part of Pocahontas County.

The Yew Mountains extend from Greenbrier County line to the Thorny Flat of the waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat river but are not

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located on the Greenbrier River drainage side.

The Yew range of mountains have been heavily timbered, mostly with Spruce. The old Pioneers of Pocahontas called the Spruce Pine, Yew Pine, they also called the Hemlock Tree Spruce Pine; they had the pines cries-croaked; in their proper names; Many of the old land Grant calls, give the corners as a Yew Pine but when found, now is a Spruce. When they call for a Spruce pine a Hemlock is found.

The Name of "Yew" has been given these ranges on account of their evergreen appearance. The Black Mountain was named "Black" because of its dark Black Green color. Kennison Mountain was so named from the old Pioneer Kennison that settled in the Little Levels and not many miles away. Cranberry Mountain was so named from the famous Cranberry Caldee situated on the head of the Cranberry River,

Turkey Mountain, because of so many wild Turkeys were found there. Gauley mountain was named from the Gauley River. Tea Creek Mountain was named from Tea Creek.

Red Lick Mountain received its name from the fact that the soil is of a redish color; And one of the old hunters of that section had a deer lick on this mountain and in order to designate it from other Deer licks called it the Red lick, and thereafter it was called Red Lick Mountain.

The timber operations of the Yew Mountains were sponsored ^{and} ~~by the~~ carried on by the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company. With their Mills at Richwood.

The settlement in the ~~the~~ Yew Mountains is sparse; this entire section is now mostly owned by the U.S. Monongahela National Forest. The up lands is used for grazing.

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LITTLE LEVELS:- The Phrase "Little Levels" and the LITTLE LEVELS DISTRICT
is entirely different, and doesn't mean the same thing. It must be here understood that
the phrase "Little Levels" refers to a particular neighborhood in the heart of the
Little Levels Magisterial District, which was formed shortly after the formation of
Pocahontas County,

The Little Levels District as near as can be determined has an area of 192.68
square miles and is situated in the southwestern part of Pocahontas County, and
takes the entire remainder of the County southwest of Edray District, and the Huntersville
District. It extends southward from the divide between the waters of the Williams River
and Middle Fork, including the watershed of the latter stream, Cranberry River,
Cherry River, and Hills Creek, and crosses east of the Greenbrier River to include the
area south of Beaver Creek, and west of North Fork of Anthony Creek.

This section or neighborhood called "Little Levels" is first found in the
Greenbrier County Records; this section of Pocahontas County was first in the bounds
Greenbrier County, which was formed from Botetourt, and Montgomery Counties in
the year of 1777; and the early pioneers when they crossed the Allegheny mountains,
searching for localities that were favorable for homes they came upon the section
of what is termed the Little Levels, and farther down in Greenbrier they found a much
larger and similar section, and they began to erect and establish homes at both places
which was then in Greenbrier County. In order to designate the two from each place,
one was called the Little Levels, and the other the "Big Levels," which is some times
referred to in the land records as the "Great Levels."

The Big Levels is situated in Greenbrier County, The Little Levels is in
Pocahontas County. When Bath County was formed it included the Little Levels in
its bounds, then when Pocahontas was formed from Bath, Pendleton, and Randolph
counties it included this fine farming section of the Little Levels and the name
still clings to the neighborhood.

LITTLE LEVELS:- The Phrase "Little Levels" and the LITTLE LEVELS DISTRICT
is entirely different, and doesn't mean the same thing. It must be here understood that
the phrase "Little Levels" refers to a particular neighborhood in the heart of the
Little Levels Magisterial District, which was formed shortly after the formation of
Pocahontas County,

The Little Levels District as near as can be determined has an area of 192.68
square miles and is situated in the southwestern part of Pocahontas County, and
takes the entire remainder of the County southwest of Edray District, and the Huntersville
District. It extends southward from the divide between the waters of the Williams River
and Middle Fork, including the watershed of the latter stream, Cranberry River,
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still clings to the neighborhood.

The largest comparatively flat area in Pocahontas County, and of a rolling nature is found in the Little Levels around and about the town of Hillsboro. This is a Limestone section and the most productive part of Pocahontas County especially for wheat and Corn; In the northern part of the County Limestone crops out in a narrow strip along the western side of the Greenbrier Valley, and south west of Marlinton it widens out which forms the Little Levels. This is a Limestone farming section, many sink holes are in this section, and many of the small streams disappear from view, to emerge nearer Greenbrier River.

The average elevation of the Little Levels is about 2400 feet, which is not too high for the maturing of most agricultural crops grown in West Virginia. Wheat growing is the Staple Crop in the Little Levels, along with Corn, and all kinds of hay, and vegetables. This farming section is hemmed in by the Droop Mountain on the West, and on the North by Caesar Mountain, and Cranberry Mountain. and is situated about two miles on the northwest side of the Greenbrier River

Hillsboro is situated in the heart of the Little Levels and is the oldest town in Pocahontas County from the standpoint of incorporation, having been chartered in 1886. (The town of Huntersville in the Huntersville District was incorporated December 18th 1822 by the Virginia General Assembly Acts of 1822-23 but charter was surrendered at a date unknown) Hillsboro is located upon a broad level rolling like plain in the Little Levels, and being situated in the finest limestone farming area in the County and being largely supported by the products from the farms.

For many years Hillsboro was the educational center of that region and supported the Hillsboro Academy, which was patronized by the County.

The old brick Academy was first erected in the year of the 1840's. The name of the town was changed from Hillsboro to Academy but finally, went back to its former name Hillsboro.

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The old Brick Academy was first erected in the year of the 1840's. The name of the town was changed from Hillsboro to Academy but finally, went back to its former name Hillsboro.

First Settler in the Little Levels was John Mc Neil who first appeared there in the year of 1765. he was a native of Fredrick County Virginia, but passed much of his early life in or near Cumberland, Maryland. There is a tradition that he was a good boxer and in a pugilistic contest, his antagonist was so badly knocked out, that he was thought to be fatally injured. And to avoid arrest and trial for murder he at once refuged. He followed the trend of the Alleghenias. A long time was spent in their gloomy solitudes. Finly going deeper and deeper in into the wilderness he came at last in view of the Little Levels, about 1765, He saw an extensive, wooded plain, bordered by mountain ranges of unsurpassed beauty, and very fertile.

He decided to settle here; and chose a site for his cabin near the present home of the late Hon. M.J. McNeel, traces of his cabin have been seen by many persons yet living between the gate on the Public Road and his residence.

Here the solitary man brooded over his supposed guilt, prayed with his broken heart, for pardon, and hunted for his food, living almost entirely upon Fish and Vanison; the day while Hunting to his surprise he met Charles and Edward Kinnison from his old home, who had come to this region prospecting for a favorable situation for a home. He at once learned from them that the person he had boxed with was not dead or even seriously hurt. This was indeed good news for him and then and there he felt free from all blood stains. John Mc Neel insisted upon his friends the two Kinnisons to take out a Tommawhawk right adjoining his tract. Then the three set out on their return to the Valley of Virginia. While on his visit John McNeel married Mary Davis, who was born in Wales in 1740 and soon after their marriage they came back to the Little Levels. A few acres was soon cleared off, and plenty to subsist upon was raised, A few other folks began to move to the area and John Mc Neel built a house for worship which was known as the "White Polo Church". In a few years the American War opened up, and the three friends Mc Neel and two Kinnisons went to Lewisburg and joined the expedition to Point Pleasant Oct 10th 1774. They survived that eventful contest, came back but not to remain very long. They went back and enlisted in a Company that came from Fredrick County, served during the Revolutionary War then came back to the Little Levels.

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Some of the first land grants that were issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia while under the regime of Greenbrier County and are situated in the Little Levels as follows. John Mc Neil 322 Acres in the year of 1783. N. Kinnison 235 Acres 1789. George Messingbird 413 Acres 1790 situated on the mountain. Samuel Gilleland 248 Acres 1785. John Ewing, 250 Acres 1783. John Ellie, 389 Acres 1789. George and William Clendennin, 52 Acres 1782. James Laird, 300 Acres 1791. John Poage 400 Acres 1783. Jack Treeseon, 47 Acres, 1783. Elaxander Waddell 300 Acres 1791. Mary Watkine 400 Acres 1792. The above land grants are all found recorded in the Greenbrier Land Grant Books which embrace about 4000 Acres of the Little Levels area.

The following list is found recorded in the Bath County Grant Books and are situated in the Little Levels. These grants were issued by the Commonwealth of Virginia while the Little Levels was in Bath County.

Joshua Ewing, 150 Acres 1797. John Erwin, 200 Acres 1811. John Grimes 21 Acres 1823. John Jordan 36 Acres 1801. James Lewie, Jr, 4 Acres 1822. William Wooddell 430 Acres 1799. The foregoing is only a part of the list of the early settlers of the Little Levels. Some of the relatives of the original land owners still have possession of the lands such as the Moors, Mc Neile and Kinnissane and *Beards*.

Just to the west of Hillsboro is the Droop Mountain Battle ^{field} ~~field~~ which is now a park. To the south of the Greenbrier is the Watoga State Park. To the North East is the famous Cranberry Glades, To the East near Mill point is the site of the Old Indian Fort known as Days Fort, and a little farther east is the the Eleven Caves Cave of Indian Days. In the Town of Hillsboro is the Birth Place and first home of Pearl Buck, the famous writer and end missionary to China, she was the daughter of ~~of~~ Absolam Sydenstricker, who was a Missionary in China.

Hillsboro was the home of the late Dr Davy Sydenstricker D. D. and many other men of highly education. The Town of Hillsboro which is in the heart of the Little Levels, has a large first class High School, a large Graded School two Churches, a Presbyterian, and a Methodist, and has a population as shown in 1940 224. The very highest degree of citizenship is found among the farming class of people in the Little Levels. which was so called because of the acreage of level land.

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West Virginia Writers' Project

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

-3-
NATURAL SETTING Pocahontas County,
Subject Part 1 Sec D.

Date July 12th 1941

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown.

Between
Date Research Taken July 2nd & July 12

Typist Roscoe W. Brown.

Date Typed July 8- 9 - th

Boyd Stevenson, Attorney, at Monterey Va;
in regard to the Negro Knob.

Date Filed

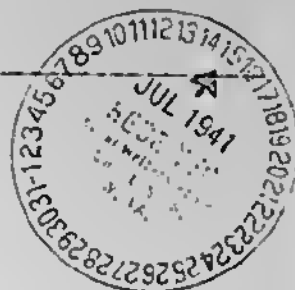
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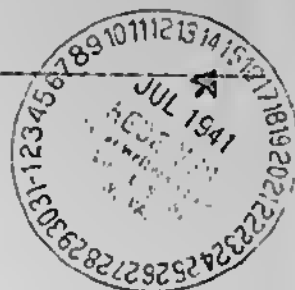
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July-12-1941.

Many of the mountains and ridges of Pocahontas County, have received their names from the rivers or creeks that flow near by. In some cases the mountains receive their name from an adjoining stream, or branch,; and the stream or branch may receive its name from the mountains that was so named by the early settlers.

The names of the Mountains, Knobs, and Ridges, have been given them by the early pioneers of the County. Some of the original names have been changed by the U-S, F-S, and the Geological survey have changed some of the names.

The "ALLEGHENY" Mountains is the name that has been applied of given to the principal ^{line} trunk^{line} of the Appalachian system of ranges of Mountains in the Eastern United States. The word "Appalachian" was first used by the Spaniards under Desota, in naming the range of Mountains, in honor of the Appalachee Indians. Then later was incorrectly called Allegheny. The word Allegheny derived from the Indian Language, with no certain meaning, : Some people claim that it means in the Indian language, the " Endless Mountains " " Big Mountains " " Big Track " but however it was so named from the Algonquin Indians who were the most prominent of the of the Eastern Indians. Their language was the most musical of all Indian languages, avoiding the harsh consonants common in other Indian Language, A large proportion of our Indian Geographical names are Algonquin in origin.

As we follow the main Allegheny Mountains all along the top, on the West Virginia and Virginia line, there are many places that have particular interest that is worth keeping in the minds of people.

The ridge that divides the waters of the Tacketts Fork, and the Sutton Run, branches of The North Fork Creek which is the East branch of Deer Creek, is called Little Ridge. On the western part of this Little Ridge, is a high Knob about 100 feet in elevation which is called "NORRIS KNOB" and has been so called for about 100 years. The reason for the name is the fact that a Negro Girl is buried there.

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July - 12. 1941.

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The ridge that divides the waters of the Tacketts Fork, and the Sutton Run, branches of The North Fork Creek which is the East branch of Deer Creek, is called Little Ridge. In the eastern part of this Little Ridge, is a high knob about 100 feet in elevation which is called "MOUNTAIN KNOB" and has been so called for about 100 years. The reason for the name is the fact that a Negro Girl is buried in it.

She was a Slave Girl who belonged to William Dinwiddie, whose home was near what is now Meadow Dale, in Highland County Virginia; This Slave girls duty or assignment of work, was to bring in the Cows, from the pasture lands and help about the milking; She was instructed by her Master, when the Cows went far off in the Woodland, to be sure to follow the Cows back as they would always come back to their Calves. But it appears that some of the Cows got mixed with some cattle that had been ~~that had been~~ ranged in the Allegheny Mountains, and the girl followed the Cattle thinking she was on her way back home, she finally got bewildered and lost, and wandered in the vast solitude of the Allegheny Mountain till she perished by exposure, and starvation.

Vain search was made all over the neighborhood, and no trace of her ^{could} be found. Finally her decomposed body was found, a few weeks later, by some parties from the Greenbank Neighborhood; Her body was buried at the spot where it was found, her grave is situated on the West side of the main high top. The parties that buried her said she had taken her dress off and ^{was} lying upon it; and there was no sign that she was killed by wild animals.

This Negro Knob is a high point that affords a beautiful point to view the surrounding country from, and no doubt that the Slave Girl had climbed to this high point to look for some settlement, which could not be seen at that time. As long as the name clings to this beautiful Knob it will perpetuate the memory of William Dinwiddies Slave Girl, who lost her life on the Knob when she was only 18 years old, which event happened near as can now be ascertained about the year of 1840.

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This was the nearest route to the Staunton And Parkersburg Pike for the Greentank settlement, and was constructed before the Civil War.

The other road leaves the Pike at the same point and follows the main top of the Buffalo Ridge to the Phillips Farm then follows the contour of the Buffalo Ridge on the north West Side, to unite with the Pine Grove Road. This Road is known as the "Buffalo Road". Many Springs are found along the top of the Frank Mountain and not far distant from the Old Pike; The "Kelly Spring" is the head of Brush Run.; The Spring at the "Lunceford Place" is the head of Deer Creek; there is a beautiful spring at the "May Place" on the Eastside of the pike and flows into Little River; Spring at the Wilmoth Place; Spring at Yeager place head of the Block Run. large Spring at the old Jacob Yeager home place, which is the head of Little River. These Springs are all Ice Cold and are found near the tops of the Mountain. These springs was an incentive for the pioneer settlement that was made on the Frank Mountain and Top Allegheny Mountain, which was first made by Jacob Yeager who purchased land from the Hulls in the Year of 1823,

The first pioneer settlers who developed homes on the Frank Mountain and the Top Allegheny Mountain ¹⁸²⁰ Jacob, Yeager; John Yeager. Daniel Wilfong; ^{Salem Varner} Phillip Varner, James Spencer; Jack Spencer; ~~the~~ Wilmoth; Charles Phillips; William Simmons; George Puffenbarger; George Beverage.; Benj Ervin.; Chas Collins; And many other different families of the ^{same} ~~names~~ ^{names} above mentioned.

The first surveys in the region of the Top Allegheny was made by Peter Hull, ¹⁷⁹⁵ and the land Grant issued to James Patten for 37 000 Acres and the Jacob Kuhn survey of 30 000 Acres, covered this entire section. On August 4th 1823, Henry Hull, Peter Hull, Thomas Kincaide, John Sittlington, and William Hull. The heirs of Peter Hull ceded all of the County of Pendleton of the State of Virginia Sold 585 Acres of land to Jacob Yeager. (See Deed Book No 1 at page 365) Which was the land Patented to ~~for~~ Peter Hull, and was the ^{first} listed as being in Pendleton County. Jacob Yeager began immediately to establish a home on the Top Allegheny, and in his time he ranked among the most extensive land owners in that whole region which embraced the entire " Dutch Settlement " and the ~~settled~~ ^{settled} ~~his home~~ shortly after 1823. He selected a site for his future home at

the large Spring which is the head water of the Little River of the East Prong of the Greenbrier River his house was situated on the west side of the road in a cove that sheltered the home from the severe wind that was common on the Top of the Allegheny Mountain; He was interested in having the mountain settled up, and many families of the Dutch decent made their homes on the mountain and it was thereby called the "Dutch Settlement", the entire neighborhood talked the Dutch language,

Jacob Yeager married Sarah Hidy of Crabbottom; they were the parents of a large family of children, his sons were John, Joel, Jacob, Jr and the daughters were Jane, Elizabeth, Anna, Caroline, Margaret, Catherine, Christine, and Serena.

His Son John Yeager settled on the home place, and reared a large family; his home was the site of the Top Allegheny^B Battle Field which was fought on Dec-13th 1861; The old Breast Works, are yet visible they seam the hills, the old Batteries are still prominent, looking over the Battle field Rifle Pits; and many Vedette lines and scores of Stone Chimneys that have fallen down, at the soldiers cabine, all are plain to be seen, which was the work of the "Boys that wore the Grey" (A complete description of this Battle will have its niche in the Pocahontas History at another Chapter)

Some time long before the Civil war, Jacob Yeager and his son John Yeager with the help of the Community erected a Church, which was used for a commissary by the Southern Soldiers in the war while they were encamped on the Allegheny, this old Log Church stood till about 1905 when it was supplanted by a fine large Church which was a union Church sponsored by the Methodist and the Brethren. It stood for more than thirty years, till in 1941 it was torn down by the two said denominations to make two Churches at other places, there being no congregation in the old Dutch-settlement of old. The John Yeager homestead is now owned by a John Johnson, which is the only home place occupied of the old Settlement. (It embraces the Battle field)

The old Jacob Yeager home stand, with its many thousand Acres of land is now owned by the Monongahela National Forest; The U-S F-S, is replanting the old fields with the Spruce pine trees, in a few years the entire area of several hundred Acres of Grass land, that was cleared by Jacob Yeager from the virgin forest, will again be covered by a stand of young timber under the protection of the U-S - F - S. The trees are planted 12 feet apart.

There is a long leading ridge from the "Top Allegheny" running to the east of the Black Run, which has been locally known as the OLD FIELD RIDGE, and was so named by the early settlers, by the fact that there was a field cleared there at an early date, unknown by any person as to who had cleared it, it was supposed to have been cleared by the Indians.

There is another short Ridge leading from the "Top Allegheny" to the Black Run and has been locally known as the "Harper Mountain" and was so named from the fact, that a man by the name of Harper was hunting on the ridge, got lost, in the night he froze to death. The exact date is now not known, but was about the time of the first settlement that was made on the Top of Allegheny mountain which was about the year of 1823. hence the name Harper Mountain.

The name of "FRANK Mountain" was so named by the first settlers of the Travelers Repose neighborhood, which was due to the fact a man by the name of "FRANK" killed an Indian some where on the mountain, the exact place that it happened is now not known; The tradition handed down by the early settlers of the Travelers Repose is that a Desperate band of the Shawneys, while on a tour of destruction passed through this region, was discovered and a runner was sent to all the settlement on the upper Greenbrier, which was then only two or families, it appears by the tradition handed down, that the trail of the Indians was found on Franks Mountain, and a Company under the leadership of Adam Arbogast, who had been a Spy in the Virginia Militia, followed followed the trail somewhere on the Franks Mountain; (It is more reasonable that Adam Arbogast and the Company followed the Indians from Crabbottom which is so stated in the Affidavit of Adam Arbogast that he had followed the Indians across the head waters of the Greenbrier) And there in the Company a young man by the name of "Frank" who had a new rifle that had not been tried out at long range, he informed his companions that he saw an Indians head above the woods, they told him they could not shoot, they told him to try his new rifle on the Indian if he saw one, he fired on the object, and sure enough hit the Indian plunger between the eyes. And after this instance the Mountain was called "Frank Mountain" and the first mention of it in the land records

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appears in the Local description of a 100 Acre grant issued to Adam Arbogast bearing date of 1811 and Recorded in the Pendleton Grant Book .

This instance occurred shortly after the first settlement was made on the upper Greenbrier, who were John Yeager, Abram Burner, John Slavin, and Adam Arbogast, and William Houchin. This first settlement on the Upper Greenbrier now Travelers Repose was made immediately after the Revolutionary War. about the year of 1784 or 1785.

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION REPORT

Date July 26th 1941.

Between July 12th
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Date Typed July 21st and 24th and 25th.

Date Filed

old Diary . From T.S.McNeel , Marlinton W, Va



West Virginia Writers' Project

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Natural Setting Pocahontas County
History. Chapter Three (Part 1)
Subject Sac. (D)

Date July 26th 1941.

Research Worker Roscoe W. Brown.

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CHAPTER THREE- NATURAL SETTING @ Pocahontas County)

Part (1) Sec (D)

July 26th 1941.
Reece W. Brown.
Roscoe H. Brown

The Mountain between the Knapps Creek, and Thomas Creek , and South of Sittlingtons Creek has been Locally Known as Michael Mountain , This of mountain is crossed by Sittlingtons Creek north of Michael Mountain in a rather low Gap at the conjunction of Buzards Creek , and again by the deep gorge of Knapps Creek at Minnabaha Springs , which terminates Browns Mountain on the South.

On the north end of Beaver Lick Mountain the White Medina quartzite rises in a vertical cliff to 3,662 feet , while continuation of the same rock marks the Southern end of Michael Mountain with an elevation of 3,652 feet .

The Michael Mountain Fire Tower , is situated on the southern end of the Mountain which is in the bounds of the Seneca State Forest, This Fire Tower was built by the State , of West Va in the year of 1923.

The Michael Mountain is very rough, and rugged, and is a haunt for the Deer of the Seneca Forest which cross the Michael and move on to the Allegheny Mountain .

The Michael Mountain bears the name of Michael Daugherty, who was one of Knapps Creeks very early settlers , who came to that region from Ireland in the year of 1770, he was one of the very best citizens , of the pioneers of Pocahontas County . He was a great hunter and sportsman , he would pride himself in the extraordinary feat, of walking in on a Bear with a hunting knife or a club , while the dogs were attracting the attention of the bear in the front . At one time his dogs had cornered a bear some where on the Michael Mountain this event appears to be in his old days, not being very agile, he undertook to walk in upon the bear with his hunting knife, as the hunter struck his knife down the big bear struck him with his paw, and crippled him in such a manner, that he died from the wounds. And it was thereafter called Michaels Mountain .

Buzards Creek , and Daugherty Ridge was named in honor of Michael Daugherty,

Natural Setting CHAPTER THREE (Pocahontas County)

Roscoe W. Brown.

part 1)

Bee-28241940.

Sec-D -)

TACKETS FORK:- is a branch of the North Fork Creek , and gives rise near the top of the Allegheny Mountain at a low place called the "File Bars" and has a length of 2.6 miles with a fall of 1085 feet , with a fall of 293.2 feet per mile; and has an area of drainage basin of 2.33 square miles. The head of Tackets Fork is still covered with the virgin Forest of about 1000 Acres of hard wood , (No timber of any kind had been cut in this tract of the Virgin forest which was left by the Lumber Company that owned the land while the Lumber Companies were in operation in Pocahontas County. the same tract of Timber extends across Little Ridge a spur of the Allegheny Mountain , and through the head of Sutton Run, and is the only tract of the virgin forest that has not ^{been} cut or culled out by the Lumber Companies . it is now owned by the U.S.- F.S being in the hands of the Monongahela National Forest ; In years to come the U.S. - F.S. may build a truck road to the head of Tackets Fork and the Sutton Run for the purpose of operating all the merchantable timber in this tract of vacated timber land.)

Tackett Fork received its name from an old pioneer by the name of Tackett. Tackett was an old hunter and made the dressing of hides a specialty. He had a cabin built near the mouth of the Tackets Fork the foundation of which is plain to be seen at the present time. There is a tradition that his name was Christopher Tackett , and that he was killed by the Indians on the Kanawha River while defending a Fort . If this be true it was in the year of 1788 . (As shown by the history Trans-Allegheny Pioneers)

SUTTON RUN - The Sutton Run is a branch of the North Fork Creek and has a length of 2.6 miles, with a fall of 1125 feet, and a fall of 387.2 feet per mile, and a drainage area of 3.17 square miles.

There still remains a part of the Virgin forest in the head of the Sutton Run. The Sutton Run was in the pioneer days ^{has} a noted branch for the large number of Maple trees that were so numerous all along the Run.

The early settlers of the Greenbank neighborhood would move to the Sutton Run during the Maple Sugar season to make their supply of Maple Syrup and Sugar; at the mouth of the Sutton Run, Godlip Hartman had his camp, the next in the Run was Jacob Gillispie, 2nd Beverage, 3rd John Sutton, 4th John Sheets, in Sheets Hollow, 5th James Talman, in the Talman Hollow, 6th William B. Wooddell on Negro Knob.

The pioneers would have the very best Sugar Camps, were made comfortable on Sutton Run would stay at their camps during the season; The Maple Sugar industry was perhaps first started by the pioneer John Sutton who settled in the Hill country in the year of 1797 near Greenbank; he would go each spring to the Sutton Run, to make his supply of Sugar, and along with the other named neighbors, would work with each other in way of hauling wood, and supplies, for their sugar camps,

These early Sugar makers, on the Sutton Run had many stirring incidents with wolves, panthers, and wild cats; in the spring of the year the varmints would be hungry, and be constantly sneaking around the camps in the nights.

The John Sutton for whom the Run was named was from Westmorland County Virginia, and was acquainted with the Washingtons; his old homestead was on the Great Potomac, he paid a visit to his old home, and his many friends seemed astonished when he told them he had seen the the head spring of the Potomac and had drank from its source.

ROSIN RUN

The Rosin Run, is the largest branch of the North Fork Creek; it has a total length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with a fall of 350, a fall of 100 feet per mile and has a drainage area of $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles.

The valley of the Rosin Run was settled along with the first settlement of the Greenbank neighborhood, the first settlers were Cartmill, Ingram, Givens, Coberly, Cooper, Dyear, Lamb, Wooddells, and Bible.

The surveys were made ranging from 1780 to 1806. some of the land grants gives the local description as being on the Deer Creek, and others quote it as being on Cartmille Creek; many of the older folks claim that the pioneers considered this branch to be Dear Creek, and the North Fork Creek its North Branch and Dear Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek.

The Rosin^{Run}, some times called Rosin Fork² flows in the North Fork Creek South of the Town of Greenbank; the valley through which it flows was formerly completely covered with the famous White pine trees, and was for many years known as the "Piney Woods".

In the days when the St Lawrence Lumber Company was operating the White Pine¹ timber on the Rosin Run they constructed a Splash Dam across the Run and when they had all the logs rolled in, they turned the Dam loose and floated the logs to the North Fork Creek, and thence to the Greenbrier River and then to Roncovert; they began to open the Splash Dam in the latter days of the Month of February and about the First of May 1883, they completed the drive to the North Fork Creek. About two Million feet of white pine logs were driven down the Rosin Run by the Splash Dam system.

This work was under the supervision of Alex Mc Luin, and H. A. Yeager;

~~The old Splash-Dam~~
The old Splash Dam is yet plain to be seen, on the lands of J.B. Sutton.

The banks of the Rosin Run was covered with Rosin from the white pine logs and was called ROSIN RUN thereafter, a name that will always cling to it.

COOPER RUN. The Cooper Run , is a small branch that flows into the Robin - Run , and has a total length of 3.2 miles , a fall of 325 feet, and a fall per mile of 101.5 feet; and has a drainage area of 1,68 square miles.

This small branch known as the Cooper Run received its name from the early settler James Cooper ; who settled on the branch about the year of 1800 , was a native of Augusta County , having married Nancy Agnes Wooddel, came along with the Wooddells, very early in the settlement of this section of Pocahontas County. He secured a Land Grant of 20 Acres of land bearing date of 1810 and called its location as being on the Waters of Cartmills Creek , and was under the regime of Bath County, and this section was then called locally; The Pinsky Woods"

James Coopers name appears in the organization of Pocahontas County as one of the first constables appointed . He served as Magistrate , Assessor, and Teacher of Schoole . He was regarded with high esteem for his honest and elevated character in social and business relations . And the branch so named " Coopers Run " will forever perpetuate his memory in the annals of Pocahontas County.

DISMAL RUN. The Dismal Run is a small branch that flows in to the North Fork
-Creek South West of the site of the North Fork Milling Company, and appears to be
considered
of no importance by the West Virginia Geological Survey of Pocahontas -
County however the name is omitted .

Dismal Run is about one half a mile long and is situated on the lands
now owned by Clyde Gillispie, and John R. Gum, and had the honor of having the
location of the first circular sawmill brought to the Greenbank Community

The White Pine and Hemlock Trees stood so thick that the sun could not
penetrate the foliage, and the place was so dark and gloomy that the early
settlers dubbed it with the title "Dismal Run"

The first circular sawmill and steam engine brought to the community
was located about 100 yards east of the County road on the Dismal Run, and owned
by a man by the name of Pain. The mill was operated by William F. Gum in ^{the year} of 1884

The second Circular Saw mill and Steam Engine brought to the Greenbank
Community, was operated by the Crowley brothers, in the year of 1886 and was
situated on the West side of the road on the Dismal Run not far from the
site of the first mill. These lumber contracts were operated, and sponsored
by H.A. Yeager, and B.M. Yeager, since that time several different sawmills
and stone mills have been operated on the "Dismal Run."

The following is a list of the minor Branches and hollows leading into the North Fork Creek ; their names and why they received the name .

BRIDGE RUN. The Bridge Run so named because a log bridge crossed the Run on the site of the old original roadway , leading up the North Fork Creek to the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike at a place what is called "The State Line" this Bridge was built about the year of 1835 when a roadway was laid out to intersect the the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike .at the head of the North Fork Creek , The old Bridge site is now on the lands of Walter J. Brown the roadway having been changed to another location.

HAMILTON HOLLOW. The Hamilton Hollow received its name from the fact that James G. Hamilton settled on the west side of the hollow in the year of 1853 owned the land that included a portion of the hollow, cleared and erected a home in the wilderness , he reared a family and spent his life time at this home stead . the name of Hamilton Hollow will perpetuate his memory.

RATTLE-SNAKE HOLLOW. The Rattle Snake Hollow is so named by the fact that Samuel J. Sutton, Robert J. Brown, Otho W. Ruckman and French C. Sutton killed 100 Rattlesnakes in a den, while picking Huckleberries on the ridge nearby this was in the year of 1892. (Hence the name Rattlesnake Hollow and Ridge)

RUMBAUGH HOLLOW. The Rumbaugh Hollow (On the Buffalo Mountain Side) So named from the fact that the pioneer Jacob Rumbaugh had taken out a " Tommyhawk Right" for 20 Acres of land in the Creek bottom near the mouth of the Hollow , and had a Sugar camp there for a period of time from April 8th 1806 to June 9th 1812 His home place was on the lands now owned by Monroe Beard near Arboreale

ERVIN HOLLOW. THE Ervin Hollow, was named for Benjamin Ervin who had his home on the Buffalo Mountain at the head of the Hollow. He was killed in the time of the Civil War; and later his son Newton Ervin made his home on the old homestead for a period of about 40 years.

ELLIOTT HOLLOW. The Elliott Hollow received its name from the fact that ~~the~~ James Elliott erected a home at the head of the hollow on the Buffalo mountain

James Elliott was a meeter mechanic, was a soldier of the Indian war; was a private under the command of General George A. Custer, and General Reno. he was with Reno's army when General Custer's army was massacred in 1876

Mr Elliott's affidavit was taken by Squire John P. Towneend in 1826 for the purpose of securing a pension for Mr. Elliott as an Indian war veteran.

Mr Elliott died before the papers were ratified and sanctioned by the U.S. Government. Mr. Elliott was a Confederate soldier in the Civil War under command of General Kirby Smith, and Dick Taylor in the South West. After the war Mr. Elliott worked his way from Mississippi to Iowa, and from there in company with a man named Reynolds, went to the Dakotas on a trapping expedition, and thereby enlisted in Custer's Army.

KERR HOLLOW. The Kerr Hollow, was named in honor of Loring D. Kerr who lived at the head of the Hollow on the Buffalo Mountain.

ROSS HOLLOW. The Ross hollow was so named by the Lumbermen of the North-Fork Lumber Company, due to the fact that Carl Rosberg who was woods foreman for the Company was killed in the Hollow by a running log down the mountain side; he was mis-named ROSS by the employees, and they always when speaking of the Hollow called it "ROSS HOLLOW" and the name will always cling to it in honor of the good Woods Foreman Carl Rosberg who lost his life in the Ross Hollow in the year of 1919.

JAKE POTATO PATCH HOLLOW. (On the Sutton Run)

The Jake Potato Hollow was so named from the fact that the Pioneer - Jacob Gillispie who lived in the pine and white oak section near what is now the Greenbank neighborhood, and had trouble in growing potatoes in that kind of soil. He went up in the head of this hollow, selected a spot in the rich black loam, cleared a potato patch, and the tradition is that the old California Potatoes grew large as coffee pots;

The old potato patch is marked by a few volunteerⁿ peach trees

TALMAN HOLLOW - The Talman Hollow was named for James Talman one of the early settlers who went up the hollow, erected a sugar house or Camp and called it his own, and was thereby locally known as Talman Hollow. This was about the year of 1800.

LYNN GUM HOLLOW. The Lynn Gum Hollow received its name from Lynneis Gum, who was the progenitor of all the Gums in Highland, and Pocahontas Counties he would come across the Allegheny Mountain from the Virginia side and had his camping place in the hollow; He would hunt, and dig ginseng,

The foundation of his cabin and stone chimney are yet plain to be seen.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Inventory of Materials

Topic: Conservation
Palomares, Va.

Title: Camp Price

Author: Rella F. Yeager

Date submitted: _____ Length: 825 words

Editor: _____

Status: Complete

Contents:

Complete statement on Camp Price. Gives location, early history, accomplishments (cabins, roads, telephone lines built, wood cut, tree seedlings planted, etc.) personnel.

Source:

Source given

Consultant:

Reliability:

File: _____

Folder: _____

April 18, 1940

Nelle T. McLaughlin
Marlinton, W. Va.

NE

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

-1-

Chapter 4 - Section 2.

It was just one hundred and sixty-five years ago when irate West Virginians paid off a long standing grudge against the Ohio Indians at Point Pleasant. Ever since the close of the French and Indian war, 1763, the Indian Nations who resented being "sold down the river" by the French, continued to pester the frontiersmen by murderous raids and sneaking attacks. In May, 1774, the House of Burgesses authorized the raising of an army and no time was lost in getting down to business. Each county already had a well organized militia system. Gen. Andrew Lewis was given command of the southern wing of the army which included Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle. Botetourt included the Greenbrier Settlements. The troops were massed at present Lewisburg. Capt. John Stuart commanded a company of thirty-seven men raised from the vicinity of the present Pocahontas County. His sergeants were James Donnally, Chas. O'Hara, and Harriman Skidmore. His musketeers were Daniel Orman, Samuel Williams, Wm. O'Hara, Robert O'Hara, James Reuley, Archibald McDowell, Wm. Hogan, Andrew Gardiner, Quavy Lockhart, Samuel Sullivan, Thomas Ferguson, John McCandles, Thomas Willispie, Henry Lawrence, John Crnin, Wm. Dyer, Edward Smith, John Harris, Joseph Currence, William Clendenin, Spencer Cooper, Daniel Taylor, Jos. Day, Jacob Lockhart, Geo. Jenkins, John Burke, Charles Kinnison, William Ewing, John Jeter, John Noel, and Jos. Campbell. The names of these men would be emblazoned in bronze at Marlinton for they had